

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

No. 16.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1835.

Vol. 50

## NOTICE—1835.

ALL persons indebted to me are respectfully and earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts. By so doing, the subscriber will be obliged.

THOS. C. OREAR.

## BRICK MAKING & LAYING.

BENJAMIN FORD, ELZY HARNEY, and WILLIAM J. KEISER have associated themselves in partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, in all its various branches. Persons wishing any work in their line, can have it done at a reasonable price, and on as reasonable terms as it can be procured in the city. They are now ready to execute all orders in their line. "Punctuality and despatch" shall be their motto; and they hope, by unremitting attention, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Their Brick Yard is near the Lunatic Asylum, formerly owned by B. Ford.

Lexington, Feb. 17.—9-tf

## AGENCY AND COMMISSION.

THE Subscribers have established a House in the City of New York, for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. Consignments solicited, upon which liberal advances will be made.

WILSON, COSTER & BERRYMAN.

New York, 20th February, 1835—9-8.

## REMOVAL.

### NEW GOODS, FOR FALL & WINTER, 1834.

#### WM. H. RAINES,

RPECTFULLY announces to his customers and the public, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS belonging to Mess. Johnson and Reynolds, and has removed to the fine Storehouse occupied by them No. 46, Main street, two doors below John Tilford & Son's. He is now opening a large and tasteful supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY MERCHANDISE, purchased by himself in New York and Philadelphia, with much care and labour. He hopes his former customers will travel a few doors lower than his old stand, for which he promises to make them a liberal compensation.

The greater proportion of his stock is entirely FRESH, FASHIONABLE, and CHEAP, and he thinks it unnecessary to specify the variety comprising the assortment; but assures the public he will exhibit to them as desirable articles as can be procured in the city.

Lexington, Nov 1st 1834—43-tf

## BLACKSMITHING.

 THE public are respectfully informed, that JOSIAH ENNIS, the late partner of John R. Shaw, has commenced the BLACKSMITHING on the corner of Hill & Main-cross streets, where he intends carrying it on in all of its various branches, and will be happy to wait on his friends and the public generally. His work shall be executed in a faithful manner, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOSIAH ENNIS.

August 16, 1834—33-tf

## Nuttall's Beer.

MCKENZIE,  
HAS on hand a supply of Nuttall's Beer, of first rate quality. Friends can call and make trial of it.

Lexington, Nov. 15

## B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Celebrated

## VERMIFUGE.

An effectual medicine

FOR EXPELLING WORMS FROM THE SYSTEM;

For sale at the Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main, and Upper Streets, south of the Court House.

45-3m JOHN NORTON, Druggist.

## FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL for the proprietor, A FARM near the Rail road, about 4 miles from Lexington, adjoining the farms of Col. Henry C. Payne and Benjamin Taylor, containing 150 ACRES of first rate land, nearly all well timbered. Apply to DARWIN JOHNSON.

March 6, 1835.—9-tf

## CASH FOR WHEAT.

## ALLUVION STEAM MILL.

EXTRA Superfine Fine, Common, Dyspepsia, and Rye FLOUR. Corn meal, Hominy, Chops, Shorts, and Bran.

The Mill Establishment, having been put in complete repair, is now in full operation. The above articles warranted good, or taken back, will be kept constantly on hand, and sent around the city, in the Flour Wagon. Corn and Rye will be ground for toll or money, and Wheat exchanged upon liberal terms. The business shall be done in the best manner; the liberal patronage of the public is, therefore, respectfully solicited.

Lex. Feb. 4—5-tf.

## LAFAYETTE TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received since he has opened his Hotel in Lexington, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has determined upon conducting the

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

From this day forward, entirely on Temperance principles. His guests may depend upon his exertions for their comfort: his table will be constantly supplied with the best provisions the market affords; and contiguous to his Hotel, his customers will find an excellent LIVERY STABLE under the management of Messrs. HAMTON and DRAKE.

He confidently trusts that in excluding Spirituous Liquors entirely from his establishment, he will experience no diminution of that respectable patronage he has already enjoyed from this community.

JOHN B. HIGBEE.

Lexington, Jan. 26, 1835.—4-3m

## THE ANNUAL ELECTION

FOR a President and Directors of the Danville, Lancaster, and Nicholasville Turnpike Road Company, will be held on the 1st Monday in May next, 10 o'clock, a.m., at the house of Mr. Moss, at the mouth of Hickman on the Kentucky river; at which time and place a general attendance is requested, expecting the appointment will be more convenient in extending the works, &c.

JOHN NORTON.

March 21, 1835.—11-7t

Editor friendly to this undertaking, may aid it essentially by giving the above notice an insertion.

carried equal weight, and he beat him with ease.

## MORRISON & BRADLEY.

WE HAVE sold their stock of GOODS to Messrs. MORTON, ILES & WRIGHT, who will continue the MERCANTILE BUSINESS in the House lately occupied by them, and to whom they can, with every confidence, recommend their customers and acquaintances.

In relinquishing the Merchantile for other business, the undersigned cannot withhold an expression of gratitude to the many friends who have supported them by their patronage.

R. MORRISON,

L. J. BRADLEY.

IT will be seen by the above advertisement of Messrs. MORRISON & BRADLEY, that we are their successors in business, under the firm of MORTON, ILES & WRIGHT. We shall endeavor to conduct the business very much as heretofore, in the same house; and we invite the former patrons and all others, to call.

GARIEL I. MORTON,

THOMAS J. ILES,

SAMUEL M. WRIGHT

Lex. March 5, 1834—9-tf

## 100 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Livery Stable of J. Byrne, on Main street, opposite the United States Hotel, the 26th February, ONE DARK BAY HORSE, about 144 hands high, with a bald face, and white legs all round. Also—A SMALL BAY MARE, with black legs, black mane and tail. Said horses were taken by two men—one of them had on an outside drab coat with a large cape; the other a blue cloak; one stated his name to be Hill, the other J. Distene. They said they were going to the neighborhood of Shively, and would return next day. I will give the above reward in any way so as to lead to their conviction, and return me the horses, or secure them so I can get them. If the men are not taken, I will give a liberal reward for the horses.

JOHN BYRNE.

March 2—10-3t—chLPA

## DENTISTRY.



JAMES CHALLEN, Resident Dentist, sec-

ond house from the corner of Main and Spring streets, nearly opposite the Masonic Hall. Is required he will attend on Ladies at their residence who may desire his service. He promises to perform all operations in Dentistry, upon approved scientific principles.

Lexington, Dec. 21, 1833.—50-tf

STAMBOLU.

THIS BEAUTIFUL FOAL-GETTER,

HAVING his health perfectly, will stand this season in Lexington. The disease which occasioned his withdrawal from service last year, (the Big head) has been arrested, and although that disease, even when perfectly cured, always leaves a horse stiff, the balance of his life-time, yet STAMBOLU is not so much affected by it, as is common.—The public are assured, that his health and his vigor are as good as they ever were.

Gentlemen who are acquainted with the disease, need nothing further, than to know what has been the disease, to be assured of its effects. Particulars in Bills.

THE PROPRIETORS.

March 4, 1834—9-tf.

Jessamine County, Set.

TAKEN UP, by H. Daniel,

near Nicholasville, a bright Sorrel Mare, three years old last spring, a few white hairs in her mane, and a small star or white hair in her forehead, long switch tail.—

Appraised to 27 dollars and 50 cents, by John Portwood and Wm. P. Daniel, before me this 13th day of October, 1834.—A. WAKE, j.p.

A Copy, Attest,

JOHN M. PRICE, esq.

March 4, 1835.—9-tf.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned is authorized to sell TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, in the city of Lexington, situated on Hill street, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Joe Higgins. The houses are both two story brick buildings, well furnished and suitable for family residences; having attached to them the other necessary buildings. There is one of the lots a never-failing well of water. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to

ASA FARRAR, Jr.

Agent for ASA FARRAR, sen.

March 7—10-3t

SADDLERY & HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have purchased the entire stock of W. H. Eanes, and intend carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, at their stand on Main street, a few doors from the corner of Limestone street, and directly opposite to Daniel Bradford's Auction Room. Both of the subscribers served the regular apprenticeship of seven years to the trade in Europe, and have been, for several years past, employed as foremen, in some of the best establishments in their native Country and the United States. They flatter themselves with the opinion, that they can execute work in a manner, that cannot be excelled either in Europe or America; and are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. They have on hand, and will keep constantly, a general assortment of neat and substantial made up work, which they invite those wishing to purchase, to call and examine before they buy elsewhere.

Orders will be punctually attended to, and the work executed with the dispatch,

BERNARD O. BUSBY,

ROBERT HUSTON.

Lex. March 4, 1835—9-3t

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ment he has received since he has opened his Hotel in Lexington, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has determined upon conducting the

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JOHN B. HIGBEE.

Lexington, March 4, 1835—9-3t

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Lexington, Ky. on the 1st April, 1835, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Altman Jonathan

Andrews Benj 3

Anderson William 4

Anderson Oliver

Atkinson Reuben

Atkinson John

Atkinson Sarah

Ancell Charles B

Anderson Benj

Atkinson Edward

Atson —

Adams James M

Altman Christian

Bawcutt John 2

Baxter Jacob

Bartlett E P Esq 2

Berry Robert

Brackstone Mark

Brackstone Benj

Braunock Henry

Breckenridge Wm C

Breishaw William

Bryant Arthur

or Holland John

Burr Square

Blaire Saint Esq

Berry A M

Beddle Saml

Bell Henderson

## GAZETTE.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, BY STATE CONVENTION.  
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.  
Subject to the nomination of the National Convention.]

**ANDREW JACKSON.**  
Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stanch attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world."—Col. Johnson at the Thames Dinner.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

### THE POST OFFICE.

The Lynchburgh Virginian ages the Richmond Whig, in shouting against the increased expenditures of the General Post Office. It states by way of burlesque on the "retrenchment and economy" of the day, that "in the whole four years of Mr. Adams' Administration, extra Clerk hire in the Post Office Department cost \$16,000—in one, of General Jackson's Administration, it exceeded \$38,000!!" Admit that it was so—and we, therefore, to presume the waste and extravagance which these Whig gentlemen are assuming? They ought to be aware, that there has been an immense increase in the operations of the Post Office, since the present Administration came into power. Major Barry, in his last letter to the House of Representatives, states that "More than three-fourths of the improvements made in the transportation of the mail since the undersigned came into the department, have been done much below the *pro rata* expense; and the average expense of transportation is less than at any former period. The annual transportation of the mail has been nearly doubled; and the transportation in steam-boats and stages is nearly three times as great as it was in 1829. The number of post offices has been increased from 8,000 to 10,603. The revenues arising from postages have increased more than fifty per cent."

We were not aware, that any such complaint had been made as the above, about the increased clerk hire. But, meeting a few days past with an intelligent agent of the Post Office Department in this city, we asked him about the number of clerks employed in the Office. He mentioned how many there were—and added most emphatically, "and yet I assure you, sir, that we have not now enough to transact the business of the office as it ought to be." It is amusing to hear these Whigs complain of the expense of the Post Office—when their own Whig Senators contributed to pass a bill through their body at the last session, multiplying the offices in the Department—creating higher officers, as Auditor, Treasurer, &c.

*Postmaster General's Letter.*—We beg leave to invite the attention of our readers to the letter of Major Barry, presented to Congress at the close of the session, a part of which will be found in this day's paper, and the remainder we hope to be able to publish on Friday. This letter would have been published sooner but for the altered tone of the opposition press about the time of its appearance, which induced us to hope that its publication might be dispensed with. This altered tone, we were well satisfied, arose from no friendly feelings towards the Postmaster General, nor from any desire to render justice to a much injured and abused officer. The explanation of this softened language towards the head of the Post Office Department very soon leaked out in an extract of a letter from one of their correspondents at Washington, and consisted of a report that Major Barry was in favor of Judge White for the Presidency, and opposed to a National Convention. The idea of using their old enemy, the Postmaster General, to divide the democratic party, spread among the federal editors with astonishing rapidity—and it was really amusing to see what a wonderful effect this intelligence, vague and uncertain as it was, had upon the leaders of the opposition. For a short time all their ingenuity was employed to screen Major Barry from the censure and abuse they had previously been heaping upon him and his department. "He was less to blame than they had supposed—it was the rascally clerks and subordinates who had done the mischief—the major himself was a pretty good sort of an officer after all." They were quite willing to pardon all his sins if he would but assist them to divide the democratic party, and thus contribute to the advancement of their own selfish views. But they were not quite so successful with this stora republican as they had been with some of the "weaker brethren" of our party. Mr. Barry did not accept the bait thrown out. And the hope of dividing the democratic party by flattering the friends of Judge White having failed, the federal editors, unwilling to lose so fruitful a theme of denunciation as the Post Office Department without an equivalent, have again returned to their old trade of abusing its head. We have therefore concluded to publish the letter. It is a plain statement, and gives satisfactory explanations of many of the practises of the department, which, through ignorance or design, have heretofore been adverted to as unlawful, impolitic, and highly censorious. As the department has been, and still continues to be grossly misrepresented and abused, it will be no more than an act of justice to Mr. Barry that every person

should read and candidly ponder the facts he has here stated.—*Newark Eagle.*

From the Dover Gazette.

### JUDGE WHITE.

The federal presses are using great endeavors to create a belief that this gentleman will be a formidable candidate for the Presidency in opposition to the nomination to be agreed upon by the National Convention in May next.

His designation as a suitable candidate for that distinguished office by the Legislature Convention of Alabama, and the favor which that designation has received from a large portion of the Democratic party in the State of Tennessee, are treated by the federalists not as mere recommendations of Judge White to the favorable notice of the National Convention, but as bona fide determination to support him at the next election whether he receive the nomination of that Convention or not.

We regard this course of the federalists merely as an effort designed to create a distrust and promote dissensions in the ranks of the Democracy, for the purpose of dividing their votes, preventing a choice of President by the People, and throwing the election once more into the House of Representatives.

The three most prominent candidates before the National Convention will be Mr. Van Buren, Judge White, and Col. R. M. Johnson, and one or the other of these gentlemen will, without doubt, receive the nomination; and whichever it be will most assuredly unite the support of all the friends of the others, and of every Democratic voter in the country at the election of 1836.

The Democracy of the United States are too well acquainted with the arts and intrigues—the falsehoods and misrepresentations of their political adversaries, to be led by their wiles to the abandonment of principle for personal considerations, and by dividing their votes among a variety of candidates prepare a way for the re-acting of the disgraceful scenes of 1825.—They have decided upon a National Convention as the most just and proper way to concentrate the wishes of the People of the different sections of our widely extended Country, and before that Convention all sectional and other conflicting claims will be fully and fairly canvassed, and the decision will be one that will receive the united approbation of the whole Democracy of the Nation—all the effort of federalists of the North and nullifiers of the South to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the National Convention the friends of Judge White will have every opportunity to advocate his selection as the Candidate to be presented for the suffrages of the People, and so will the friends of Col. Johnson, and will those of Mr. Van Buren, to advocate the selection of their respective favorites; but when the majority of the voices of the Convention have pronounced in favor of either of those men, or of any other distinguished citizen of this Republic, all particular predilections will at once cease, and the nominated candidate will be presented to the People as the UNANIMOUS CHOICE OF THE CONVENTION.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE. By the packet ship Charlemagne, Capt Richardson, we have papers to March 17th, and Paris to the evening of the 16th.

Nothing new on the subject of the Indemnity Bill. The subject was still in the hands of a Committee. The revolution in the Ministry was considered favorable to the American claims, rather than otherwise. There is but one opinion expressed by the passengers or letters by the Charlemagne. It is, that the bill will pass. A letter from Paris says that the Duke de Broglie refused to accept the position in the Ministry which he holds, until it had been ascertained beyond all doubt that the American Indemnity bill would pass; and the Chamber, and the result was, that a majority of from one hundred and twenty to thirty were found in the affirmative. Another letter says, "we know from good authority that the Committee will report unanimously in favor of the bill,—probably next week: and unless something new should turn up, it will pass without difficulty."

The dates from London are to the evening of the 14th—the same as before received.

**THE NEW MINISTRY.**

Paris, March 13, 1835.

The Cabinet is at length constituted. By a Royal ordonnaunce dated yesterday and countersigned by M. Persi, Keeper of the Seals, the Duke de Broglie is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in the room of the Count de Rigny, and President of the Council of Ministers in the room of Marshal the Duke de Treviso.

Two other ordonnances countersigned by the Duke de Broglie, appoint Vice Admiral the Count de Rigny to be Minister with a seat in the Council of Ministers, and charge him *par interum* with the functions of Minister of War.

Marshal Maison, it appears, is to be the definitive Minister of War, as a Courier was sent off yesterday to St. Petersburg with despatches for him.

Messrs. Humann, Thiers, Guizot, Dupre, Persil and Duhesme, keep their places.

PARIS, March 14.—The Journal du Commerce affirms that of all the names which have been bandied about for the last three weeks as candidates for the Ministry, that of the Duke de Broglie is, without contradiction, the most hostile to the Revolution of July, and the most devoted to the system of quasi-legitimacy. A fortnight ago, the accession of the Duke

de Broglie was deemed impossible, because it must infallibly have occasioned the rejection of the bill for the 25,000,000 francs claimed by America; but now it is perhaps the most certain means for ensuring its being passed: for after the late procrastinated crisis the Chamber will be unwilling to overthrow a Ministry which has cost so much pains in forming—a fear that probably will have more weight than that of a war with America. Thus by this artificial crisis the Ministry will trick the Chamber out of the 25,000,000fr. and the Budget—that is, of all that it has to ask of the Chamber.

The Frankfort Gazette says:—"We learn from Sebastianopol that the Russian fleet is preparing for sea. The coincidence of this fact with the arming of the Turkish fleet naturally gives rise to suspicion. It is said that a squadron of five frigates are about to sail immediately for Tripoli, where on account of the critical state of affairs, the intervention of Russia is imperiously required."

From the Globe.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The intelligence contained in the subjoined notes, from gentlemen whose statements are entitled to the greatest confidence, will be read with much satisfaction:

HAVRE, March 13th, 1835.

"Dear Sir: I have just scrawled a few lines to you this morning; there are two packets in port. I have just returned from Paris where I spent ten days with a sick friend. I had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with many Deputies on our affairs, who were all of opinion that the law would pass, no matter who comes into the cabinet. I conversed with Dubois, Secretary to the Commission, who told me that their report was ready, that they had found twenty-seven millions that would not be contested in any tribunal in the world; that there was, besides what they had called a floating demand to a large amount, that the Commission would report unanimously in favor of the twenty-five millions."

PARIS, 13th March, 1835.

"Dear Sir: We are informed to-day that the difficulties respecting the Ministry are at length surmounted, and that the following arrangement for the re-acting of the disgraceful scenes of 1825.—They have decided upon a National Convention as the most just and proper way to concentrate the wishes of the People of the different sections of our widely extended Country, and before that Convention all sectional and other conflicting claims will be fully and fairly canvassed, and the decision will be one that will receive the united approbation of the whole Democracy of the Nation—all the effort of federalists of the North and nullifiers of the South to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Ministers remain as they were, with the exception of Mr. de Rigny being transferred to the War Department, and Mr. de Broglie appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council. This arrangement is very favorable to the American question, and the report of the committee will be made in a few days, and we have no doubt that the law will be voted by a large majority."

It will be remembered that this committee, which reports "unanimously in favor of the 25 millions," was appointed in consequence of the views taken of this subject in the President's message. Mr. Clay's report, which reached Paris after the appointment of the commission, and which so insidiously attempts to make the unjust impression, that Mr. Rives had boasted the treaty stipulated for more than our claimants are entitled to, we are glad to see has failed of its object. The French Deputies, as was shown in Mr. Jay's letter, interpret Mr. Rives' correspondence with much more candor than his envious rival of the American Senate. The quotations from Mr. Rives' letters, which Mr. Clay forced into his service, are not understood by the French commission to authorize the unfounded inference of his (Mr. Clay's) report, that a concession was made by the American Minister that 25,000,000 was too much—and so this pretext, held forth by Mr. Clay to the French Government to give countenance to a second refusal of the indemnity, which he promised should not be followed by attempt's at redress on our part, has been run in 7m. 44.

Medley again took the track for the second heat, and kept it throughout, beating Lady Nashville eighteen inches, and nearly distancing Rattle Snake. This heat was run in 7m. 44.

The Macon Club deserve great credit for the fine condition of their course, and the great regularity with which every race is conducted, and we have never witnessed more gentlemanly deportment among those interested in the sports of the turf, than was manifested upon this occasion.—*Standard of Union.*

sight of the Allegheny mountains, and at a distance from Cincinnati, according to the route I travelled in the Balloon, of 350 miles, but according to the usual method of travelling, more than 400 miles, which distance I travelled in nine and half hours.

### MACON RACES.

There has been fine sport this week, over the Central Course at Macon.

First day—one mile heats—purse \$200. The following horses were entered.

Mr. Fort's b. g. *Emerald*, 4 years old, by Timoleon—dam by old Sir Archer. Mr. Harrison's b. g. *David Crocket* by Falstaff—dam, *Gallatin*—4 years old.

The result of the race was as follows:

<i>Emerald</i>	1	1
<i>Crocket</i>	2	2

2d Day—two mile heats. The following Horses were entered:

Mr. Vance's g. h. *George McDuffie* by *Elborak*, by Sumpter, dam Mary Bedford; 5 years old.

Mr. Harrison's b. m. *Queen Adelaide*, by Arab, dam Virginia; 5 years old.

Mr. Slappy's s. f. *Sarah Hayne*, by Virginian dam, Bedford; 3 years old.

Mr. Ford's h. *Tartar* by Arab, dam Conqueror; 3 years old.

The following was the result of the race:

<i>Mr. Vance's horse Geo. McDuffie</i>	3	1	1
<i>Mr. Slappy's Arab</i>	2	4	dr
<i>Mr. Harrison's m. Queen Adelaide</i>	4	2	2
<i>Mr. Slappy's Sarah Hayne</i>	dist.		
<i>Mr. Ford's Tartar</i>	1	3	3

Third day—three mile heats—purse \$500. The following horses were entered for this day's purse. Mr. ——  
Patsy Wallace, Mr. Fort's Chesterfield, and Mr. Harrison's Jane Bertrand.

Chesterfield won the first, and Patsy Wallace the second and third heats.

Fourth day—four mile heats—purse \$700. The following horses were entered:

Miss Medley owned by Messrs. Keenan & Howard, Lady Nashville owned by Col. John Crowell, Rattle Snake owned by Wm. G. Haun.

This was one of the finest races ever run in America.

Rattle Snake was the favorite, and taken largely against the field. They made fine start, Miss Medley taking the lead and keeping it under a hard push from Rattle Snake for three miles and a quarter, when she drew up, and Lady Nashville made a hard set, but could not pass her. This heat was run in 7m. 45.

Medley again took the track for the second heat, and kept it throughout, beating Lady Nashville eighteen inches, and nearly distancing Rattle Snake. This heat was run in 7m. 44.

The Macon Club deserve great credit for the fine condition of their course, and the great regularity with which every race is conducted, and we have never witnessed more gentlemanly deportment among those interested in the sports of the turf, than was manifested upon this occasion.—*Standard of Union.*

INASMUCH as the Law of this City binds all and every one who uses SCALES, STEEL-YARDS or MEASURES, in the City, to have them adjusted once a year, and having been appointed for that purpose, I therefore give notice to every one who is concerned, to bring them forward, and not lay themselves liable to a fine by the neglect of that duty.

MINAS HEARNE,  
Main crossstreet, near 1st Presbyterian Church.

Lexington, April 18, 1835.—16-4w

months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention.

### ARTICLE III.

The high contracting parties, in virtue of the stipulation contained in article first, reciprocally renounce, release, and cancel all claims which either may have upon the other, of whatever class, denomination, or origin they may be; from the twenty-second of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, until the time of signing this Convention.

### ARTICLE IV.

On the request of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty at Washington, the Government of the United States will deliver to him, in six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, a note or list of the claims of American citizens against the government of Spain, specifying their amounts respectively, and twenty years afterwards, or sooner if possible, authentic copies of all the documents upon which they may have been founded.

### ARTICLE V.

This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, in Madrid, in six months from this time, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed these articles, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done in triplicate at Madrid, this seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

*C. P. VAN NESS,  
JOSE DE HEREDIA.*

In witness whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of Her Catholic Majesty, the Queen of Spain, and of the United States of America, have signed this model and have affixed thereto our seals.

Done at Madrid this day of  
[Seal] JOSE DE HEREDIA.  
[Seal] C. P. VAN NESS.

AND WHEREAS, the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Madrid, on the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, by Cornelius P. Van Ness on the part of the United States, and His Excellency Don Francisco Martinez de la Rosa, on the part of Her Catholic Majesty—Now THEREFORE BE IT KNOWN, that I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this [Seal] first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty ninth.

ANDREW JACKSON.  
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

By the President,  
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

N O T I C E .

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

**LEAVY & DOLAN,**  
who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

**MERCHANDISE,**  
of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.</

## LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1835.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our Agent Mr. THOMAS SMITH, will be ready to start out in a few days with our accounts—we sincerely hope our Subscribers will be ready to meet these demands. Small as they are, separately, they amount to something in the aggregate, and of importance to us. We give this notice merely because it is inattention in those who neglect it, while it is calculated to embarrass us. The second year of the present proprietor will expire in October next—those paying or remitting \$5 will be credited for two years.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Jr. has been announced a candidate to represent Fayette county, in the next House of Representatives.

The Hon. CHILTON ALLEN, is announced for re-election to Congress from this District.

LAWRENCE.—The trial of Lawrence, who attempted to take the life of the President, took place last week, and he has been acquitted on the ground of his being insane.

The Boston Statesman says the Whigs of Connecticut are gloriously paddled to the upper landing of Salt River!

ELIJAH HISE, Esq. is a candidate for Congress to represent the counties of Logan, Todd, Simpson, Allen, Monroe, Warren, and Edmonson.

The Republicans of New York have appointed an able delegation to represent them in the National Convention.

W.M. G. HAUN Esq. of Augusta Geo., has purchased Bertrand Jr. for \$8000. He is not to be trained this year.

The Jackson majority in Connecticut falls but little short of THREE THOUSAND!

We regret to perceive that Mr. CABLE, the zealous editor of the *Ohio Patriot*, printed at New Lisbon, has been compelled to give it up, on account of his embarrassments. We fear that his loss will be seriously felt by the party, although the paper has passed into safe hands. Twelve months ago Mr. Cable was independent,—the villainy of an incendiary ruined him in an hour.

One of the artifices practiced by Ex-Judge Underwood to drive Tompkins from the track to which he had an indisputable title, was to get his brother-in-law in Barren county, Mr. Gorin, a leading Clay man there, to seek a quarrel with young Tompkins, and then announce himself a candidate for Congress, knowing that Tompkins would not run again at the cost of dividing his party. The manoeuvre succeeded—after they frightened Tompkins off, Gorin declined as was expected, and then “Smooth and Easy” took the field regularly. Some of the friends of Tompkins are so disgusted with the Ex-Judge that they will not support him.

### GREEN RIVER.

A friend writes to us from Tompkins' district, that there is scarcely a doubt but a majority of the votes of the district are favorable to the election of Mr. Hise to Congress—but doubts whether the majority can be made to appear on the poll books. He says the county Courts, Sheriffs, Judges, lawyers, tape venders, and constables will be all against us—and all that audacity, lying, and misrepresentation can do, will be employed. Nevertheless Hise is an overmatch for “Smooth and Easy,” and his supporters calculate to elect him.

If the party opposed to Letcher in the fifth Congressional District unite on G. W. Brown for Congress, he could secure a majority of eleven hundred votes, in the three counties Jessamine, Mercer and Anderson, which would overbalance any majorities that Dusty Bob could get in Lincoln and Garrard.

### VIRGINIA.

The intelligence from Virginia confirms us in the belief that the Administration party will show increased strength in that state, both in Congress and in the State legislature. The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 14th, thus reports the progress of the election:

“So far, the result of the Campaign, from its commencement to this moment, stands as follows:

“The Republicans have carried (including Pocahontas, from which we have no authentic accounts) 14 delegates.

The Whigs have carried 9.

We have gained 3, viz: Nottoway, Henrico, and I in Frederick.

And the Whigs 3, viz: in Albemarle, and I in Rockbridge.

We have given them Albemarle in the above estimate—but, from all accounts we have received, they will lose both the seats in the Legislature.

### MR. CLAY RUSTICATING.

Some ludicrous and amusing details have been furnished us of Mr. Clay's trip to the 5th Congressional district, for the avowed purpose of recreation, &c.—but every one knew his object to be to absolve Dusty Bob Letcher from his numberless promises not to be a candidate for Congress. Judging from the suddenness of the *hegira* from the 5th district, and his demeanor at Nicholasville, we are lead to believe that Mr. Clay's mission failed. While the Prince was in Jessamine, he made one of those manifestations of temper, which ought fearfully to admonish him that his desperation grows with the decline of his fortunes. Meeting in the streets of Nicholasville with Geo. W. Brown, Esq. one of the candidates of the party for Congress, he most arrogantly and superciliously took the gentleman to task for daring to aspire in the district of Robert P. Letcher! We understand that Mr. Clay's menace had but little effect, and that Mr. Letcher will be successfully resisted!

Our correspondent at Lancaster thus hits off the Garrard part of the farce.

“LANCASTER, Ky. 16th April, 1835.

“Dear Sir:—The honorable H. Clay is at this time in our town, and has been in the county since the evening of the 15th.

R. P. Letcher appeared on the public square on the morning of the 16th inst. on horseback and announced to his minions that H. Clay was to meet him at the mouth of Sugar creek on that day, he succeeded in getting some eight or ten of his devotees to accompany him to the mouth of said creek, about eight miles North of this place, where Bob met H. Clay, and encamped for the night; this morning they arrived in our town without the sound of cannon;—there was something remarkable in their conduct when they entered the town, it was reasonable to suppose that Mr. Letcher would have escorted his friend to the Hotel, but instead of this, he tacked square off through the first alley he came to, and went to his own residence; while Mr. Clay, in all his majesty, moved forward to the Hotel, where he now is snug and warm, but surrounded with a greater mass of ignorance than than you would imagine, &c.

“Letcher has endeavored to make the impression that Clay is in bad health, and is travelling to improve it, and selected the mouth of Sugar creek as the most suitable place for recreation, fishing &c., with his little grandson with him: but, who does not know that the honorable Senator has laid aside his dignity as Senator and entered the 5th District for the evident purpose of intriguing, in order to secure Dusty Bob's election. It was amusing to see Bob on yesterday morning in the centre of the square, mustering a set of the completest knaves that ever you saw; a limited acquaintance would leave no marvel, why they were devoted to a man who is distinguished for nothing so much as his hypocrisy and lies, &c.”

Gov. CASS.—The “Georgia Constitutionalists” ask with reference to the next Presidency:

“Whom could the party nominate, with the view of concentrating the electoral votes of the colleges? We are inclined to believe that the selection of Lewis Cass, the present Secretary of War, would unite the party, and produce the desired concentration of the votes within the gift of the Republican party. Governor Cass was born in the North, but made Ohio his residence, until he was appointed Governor of Michigan Territory. During the last war, and in the administration of the Territorial government of Michigan, he has displayed talents of a superior order, and shown himself to be a man of sterling integrity, and qualified to fill any office to which his fellow-citizens may call him. Governor Cass would be very acceptable to the northern section of the Union; he would be equally so to the western States, and certainly the south cannot have any objection to him. Georgia in particular would no doubt give her votes to the man who has so ably defended the cause she has pursued in regard to her Indian population, and who has so mainly contributed in giving a favorable direction to public opinion, when it was so much needed, in the controversy we had to sustain with the Federal Government, respecting the jurisdiction of Georgia over the Territory occupied by the Indians.

In any event it will be sound policy for the republican party to concentrate on one candidate, if it is desired that the electoral colleges should choose the President, and that the choice should not devolve on the House of Representatives.

“EXTRA GLOBE,

The Washington Globe, in a very masterly article, has exposed the intrigues of Mr. Speaker Bell of Tennessee, as connected with the disaffection of Judge White. We have extracted that part of the article which relates to Col. Johnson, as we ourselves have a pretty correct idea of the efforts made and the inducements held forth to that gentleman to obtain the use of his name for a rallying point to the disaffected. But the man whose public life has been a series of sacrifices for the party of the people, and who in a public and splendid career of thirty years had staked every thing, life health and fortune to secure the success of the republican party would play no such ignoble part as that assigned to him by the agitators. Ardent and disinterested from the commencement, he

felt a noble consciousness that he should deserve the esteem and confidence of his political friends to the last.

“What will the public think of the candor and fair-dealing of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, when informed that at the time he was making these disclaimers of having interfered to raise opposition to a nomination through a National Convention, he had, by letter, under his own hand, appealed to Col. Johnson to lend himself to this very object. We have before us a letter, written at the time, from a friend in Kentucky, in which the writer thus gives its import: ‘Mr. B. wants the Colonel to object to a National Convention; and the advice, in the whole letter, is such as would ruin the Col. and the cause the very same which the worst enemy would give, and yet the friendship of Mr. Bell for Col. Johnson cannot be doubted. I spoke freely before Capt. Fowler of the danger of such advice, and it was admitted by both the Col. and Capt. Fowler.’

We can safely vouch for the truth of the statement contained in this letter, but we doubt exceedingly the benevolent conclusion of the writer, as to the sincerity of the friendship of Mr. Bell for Col. Johnson.” Col. Johnson was one of those who, confiding in Mr. Bell's professions of fidelity to the party, had contributed mainly to his election as Speaker, and here we find the Speaker attempting to divide Col. Johnson from the party—to throw him and his friends upon the opposition, by using his name for the Presidency, and against a nomination by a National Convention. And thus, doubtless for the purpose of imbodying sufficient opposition strength in the House to carry him as Speaker against the Administration. Mr. Bell's design shows, evidently a willingness to sacrifice a friend who had served him, to subserve his own purposes, and we strongly suspect, that it was a part of his understanding with the Whigs in the House, who united in his support, that he should endeavor to increase their forces by making a division among those with whom he had before acted.

However this may be, it is certain, after the failure of Mr. Bell's attempt on Col. Johnson, who nobly disdained to lend his well-earned popularity to dissolve the Democratic strength which had supported him through life, and which his whole life had been devoted to support, he resolved to renew the effort in regard to Judge White which had failed at Nashville. It was accomplished, as we have seen, on the last day of the last year, through the medium of a caucus of eleven members of the Tennessee Delegation, under the advice of Mr. Bell, who made a speech on the occasion.

Gov. CASS.—The “Georgia Constitutionalists” ask with reference to the next Presidency:

“Whom could the party nominate, with the view of concentrating the electoral votes of the colleges? We are inclined to believe that the selection of Lewis Cass, the present Secretary of War, would unite the party, and produce the desired concentration of the votes within the gift of the Republican party. Governor Cass was born in the North, but made Ohio his residence, until he was appointed Governor of Michigan Territory. During the last war, and in the administration of the Territorial government of Michigan, he has displayed talents of a superior order, and shown himself to be a man of sterling integrity, and qualified to fill any office to which his fellow-citizens may call him. Governor Cass would be very acceptable to the northern section of the Union; he would be equally so to the western States, and certainly the south cannot have any objection to him. Georgia in particular would no doubt give her votes to the man who has so ably defended the cause she has pursued in regard to her Indian population, and who has so mainly contributed in giving a favorable direction to public opinion, when it was so much needed, in the controversy we had to sustain with the Federal Government, respecting the jurisdiction of Georgia over the Territory occupied by the Indians.

In any event it will be sound policy for the republican party to concentrate on one candidate, if it is desired that the electoral colleges should choose the President, and that the choice should not devolve on the House of Representatives.

### EXTRA GLOBE,

The enterprising publishers of the *Globe*, Messrs. Blair & Rives have issued proposals to publish an extra, (weekly,) for six months, to commence with the proceedings of the National Convention at the moderate price of \$1. The distinguished and fearless manner with which this paper has vindicated the men and principles of the Republican party, cannot fail to obtain for it the most extensive circulation. We have subjoined a part of their able address to the public.

“We do not believe, however, that the Bank party look to the election of Judge White. They look to him merely as the means of defeating the success of the nomination made by the Democracy of the Union at the National Convention, and bringing the election into the House. They have already taken care, by bringing Mr. Webster forward in New England, and General Garrison in the West, that the Bank Whigs north of the Potowmac and Ohio shall not be disbanded.

At the appointed time, Mr. Clay, who has the absolute confidence and control of the National Republican party, will supersede both these gentlemen—neither of whom, if inclined, could for a moment resist the will of the disciplined Bank||

aristocracy. And if Judge White can carry off the South, Mr. Clay will come into the House as the real competitor for the Chief Magistracy, against the candidate of the Democracy. And what would be the result? Taking the present attitude of the representation of the several States towards the Administration as the criterion, we find that in Ohio, although that great State has uniformly supported the President, yet, by management in the districts, a majority of its Representatives are in the opposition. Missouri, Louisiana, and Virginia, are in the same condition. Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina, Kentucky, Delaware, were all decisively against the Administration as represented in the last Congress; and Mississippi and Rhode Island were equally divided. Here are thirteen States, to each of which the coalition look confidently for a vote against the nominee of the National Convention, in the event of the election coming to the House. And in addition to these, the schisms anticipated in the Republican ranks by the influence of Judge White and Mr. Bell in Tennessee, of Judge White and Senator Mangum in North Carolina—of Judge White, Senator Moore, and the Nullifiers, in Alabama, are relied upon to return a majority of the Representatives from the States to the next Congress, hostile to nominees of the National Convention.—With the powers of intrigue justly ascribable to Mr. Clay and the present Speaker of the House, aided by the influence of the Bank and the new Southern Coalition, (notoriously spurning the right of instruction,) none can hesitate to believe, that if the contest should be again brought to the House, the will of a majority of the People would be again defeated, and the power of the Aristocracy re-established in the Government.

To prevent such a result, the *Democracy of the United States* long since indicated, in primary meetings of the people, and through their immediate Representatives in many of the State Legislatures, the intention of producing concert of action through the instrumentality of a National Convention. This resort is in the very spirit of our institutions. Concert among the colonies, in the achievement of our liberties, was brought about in this way. Our first Congress was the offspring of Republican principles, which, operating through primary meetings and State assemblies, at last assumed an organized form, in the ablest body of patriots and statesmen that ever met in convention. Our glorious constitution obtained its birth, and received its sanction, through Representatives voluntarily chosen by the People for that purpose. That our Government should be maintained in the way it was created, seems perfectly natural. If those who would preserve its principles by a fair interpretation of its powers, and a just administration, should, by distraction among themselves, transfer the control from the majority to the minority, a revolution would, in effect, be accomplished. It would be the Government of the few—not of the many. A sense of the mischievous chief which must ensue from thus inverting the principles of our institutions, in their practical operation first introduced the Congressional caucus as a mode of nomination to produce concert in the election of a Chief Magistrate, among the majority concurring in the general principles on which the administration should be conducted. But this was itself an inversion of authority. It was the agent dictating to the principal. Hence the People have taken the duty of nominating, as well as that of electing, into their own hands. They elect delegates in their primary meetings, or State assemblies, to attend a general convention, fully instructed as to the wishes of the constituent bodies, in relation to proposed candidates, and authorized to adopt the nomination which shall have the sanction of the majority in convention.

It is because this mode or proceeding is in all its tendencies favorable to the power of the People—it is because it baffles the machinations of selfish politicians to divide and conquer them—it is because it continues the movement of government under that influence which gave the original impulse, that all who abhor its principles of equality now denounce the convention. The enemies of Democracy have witnessed, with melancholy foreboding, the success which hitherto attended the Republican party in the States. Neither exertions, money, nor means were spared by them; but in vain. The democrats are too many—and too resolute. Such a vote was never given—such a result was never achieved in old Connecticut. The State is redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled. Andrew Jackson and his administration will be sustained in the next Convention, by the united and undivided vote of the Connecticut representatives. A change of twelve votes is effected in the House of Representatives, and our Senators will be instructed to do right.

We confess ourselves gratified at the successful termination of the election. It is the triumph of principle—of sober, honest conviction, of reason, and of duty. It is a result of which all democrats may be proud, for they have exhibited themselves on this occasion, as true, thinking and independent freemen.

The Hon. T. P. MOORE left here a few days since for Pontotoc. He has engaged in the purchase of Mississippi and Arkansas lands, to a very great extent. He intends to locate his family at La Grange, until he has completed his purchases.—*Mem. Gaz.*

**VAN BUREN AND JOHNSON**  
There is good reason to believe that Martin Van Buren, and Richard M. Johnson will be the successful candidates for nomination at the approaching Democratic national convention, to select candidates to be supported by the Democracy, for the highest offices in their gift, at the next general election. It will be a strong, and highly popular ticket; and will serve still more to dishearten and weaken the present weakened, and heartless, federal party.—*Lowell Patriot*.

The Hon. Mr. KINNARD, from Indiana, the able and efficient representative of the Indianapolis district, passed through this city on Sunday last, on his return to his constituents. This gentleman is, we understand a candidate for re-election; and on behalf of the Democracy of our country, we wish him success.—*Cin. Rep.*

We are requested to say that the editor of the *Spirit of Times* has received a letter from the Secretary of the South Carolina Jockey Club, but too late for insertion in that paper of to-day, in which it is stated that the friends of Argyle have challenged the owners of *Shark*, to run a match of four mile heats for \$5,000 to \$10,000.

To the Electors of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Powhatan, Nottoway, Chesterfield, Goochland and Amelia.

**Gentlemen**—The result of the two elections which have taken place in the District, confirming other indications, leaves me no doubt that a majority of you condemn the course I have pursued as your Representative, on the important questions which are at present agitating the public mind—I could not expect in these circumstances, to obtain the suffrages of this portion of you for re-election, and ought not to desire it if I could, as nothing could induce me to renounce, or qualify in any manner, the opinions that divide us. It only remains for me, therefore, to announce to you my withdrawal from a further prosecution of the canvass, which it is the purpose of this brief address to do.

Having held, for so long a period the place of your Representative, it has been my earnest wish, to be enabled before my separation from it, to give some decisive evidence that I have not been wholly undeserving of the trust. This wish I must use the frankness to tell you, that I think I have accomplished, in the conduct which has incurred the disapproval of so many of you; the manifestation that I would abide inflexibly by my sense (however it might be mistaken) of what I owed to the Constitution of my country, even at the expense of your favor.

Tender you gentlemen, in taking this final leave the proper acknowledgments for your past confidence.

Your obt. servant, &c.

WM. S. ARCHER.

From the *Globe*.

**GOVERNOR POPE.**  
This gentleman, who was in effect exiled from Kentucky by Mr. Clay's persecutions, is now, with a sort of mock sympathy, represented by the Lexington Reporter, as suffering proscription. It says:

“We noticed some time since, that Mr. Fulford had been appointed Governor of the Territory of Arkansas. The simple annunciation of the fact by the Government Official unexplained, implies that the late Governor JOHN POPE, had been superseded.”

Mr. Clay's organ then goes on to argue, that Mr. Pope has been superseded because he wrote a letter to the President in favor of the Bank of the United States.

It is true Governor Pope did write a letter to the President, which prevented his re-nomination as Governor of Arkansas. He wrote to the President that it was not convenient for him to continue at the seat of the Government of Arkansas, and desired that when his term of office expired, he might not be re-nominated. The President complied with his request.

**Never satisfied.**—The fire is never satisfied with wood, the ocean with rivers, death with mankind, nor a coquette with lovers.

**LOUISVILLE MARKET;** April 22.—Bacon has declined this week—hog-round, from wagons 61 to 7—stores, 7½ to 8. Barding 30, Rose 12½ cents. Mackerel has advanced to \$10 a 10 lb., \$9 a 9 lb. \$8 a 8 lb. Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Molasses, 40 cents per gal. Whiskey, 31½ cts. from wagons. Tobacco, Lard, Flour and Coffee, at former prices.

We have been requested to state that Bishop ALEXANDER CAMPBELL will not preach in this City to-day, as stated in our last week's paper. He will preach in the College Chapel to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.—*Observer & Reporter*.

**DIED**—In this place on Friday last of a bilious Pleurisy, Dr. JAS. P. BRIDGES.

We learn that Dr. Bridges was returning from Lexington, Ky., (where he had attended the Medical School, and had graduated,) to the State of Mississippi where he resided. Drs. Christian and Sappington were called in who managed the case with much ability, but owing to the advanced state of the disease when he arrived here, it was beyond remedy.

**ANNOUNCEMENT—BEHOLD AND WONDER!**

UNRIVALLED SPLENDOR!

**S Y L V E S T E R** has not only to impress on his partisans the necessity of applying early, particularly for the **MAMMOTH SCHEME** with a Capital of \$50,000! to be drawn on the 15th of April. We owe an apology to our numerous correspondents who were disappointed in obtaining tickets in the Virginia State Lottery, Class 6; which is utterly unavoidable, unless early application is made. The good fortune attending SYLVESTER is well known, and the amount of prizes sold by him monthly is enormous. Make no delay, but send your orders promptly.

**Brilliant, Novel, and Gigantic Scheme of 540,200 DOLLARS!!**  
Fourteen Prizes in every Twenty-five Tickets!

**G R A N D CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,**  
*Extra Class—No. 1, for 1835.*  
To be drawn at Washington City, Wednesday, April 15, 1835.  
**S C H E M E .**

**\$50,000!!!**  
\$10,000—\$5,000—\$4,000—\$3,000  
\$2,000—\$1,500—\$1,000—\$1,000—  
750 dollars, &c.  
Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificates of a package of 25 whole tickets in this Splendid Scheme may be had for \$130. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Send early if you want the Capitals, as there will be a great run for Tickets—and be sure to address

J. S. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, New-York.

**MAGNIFICENT SCHEME:**

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,**  
**CLASS NO. 8—for 1835;**  
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn at Alexandria, April 18,  
66 NUMBERS—10 BALLOTS.

**S C H E M E !**

**\$25,000!!!**  
\$25,000!—\$8,000!—\$5,000!—\$3,500!  
2,322 dollars.—20 of 2,000 dollars.—20 of 500 dollars, &c. &c.

**TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS,**  
Certificate of a package of 22 whole Tickets in this brilliant Scheme will cost only \$70.—Pack-ages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,  
7—tdd 130 Broadway, N.Y.

**HAY SCALES.**

**T**HE subscriber has received, at great expense, a PAIR OF SCALES, the draft of which is 12,000 lbs., on Limestone street, opposite his grocery store, where he is prepared to weigh Hay, Stone coal, Live stock, and other heavy articles, at a very moderate compensation. The Scales have been tested, and their accuracy certified, by the City Inspector, and a License obtained to use them. Persons selling Hay, are informed that the City Ordinance on that subject will be rigidly enforced.

H. McGuire.

March 5, 1835—9-tf.

**BLACKSMITHING & WAGGON MAKING,**

ON LIMESTONE ST., NEXT ABOVE THE JAIL AND NEARLY OPPOSITE MARCH'S CHAIR FACTORY.]

**T**HE subscriber informs the public and his friends generally that he still continues the above business in its various branches. All kinds of work in this line done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner. He would likewise inform them that he carries on the Waggon Making, and will warrant all work done in this line inferior to none in the West.

J. H. BRADLEY.

Lexington, Jan. 24, 1835—3 tf

**Just received per Railroad Car,**  
**A CHOICE selection of FAMILY GROCERIES;** consisting in part of

Prune N. O. Sugar, Loaf Sugar,  
Coffee, Tea,  
Sugarhouse & Plantation Molasses,  
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Fish, Rice,  
Figs, Raisins, Oranges, &c.

ALSO—WINDOW GLASS and NAILS, all of which, together with our former stock, we will sell on accommodating terms. Please call at our Grocery adjoining our Lumber Yard, on Short street, between the Courthouse and Jail.

Also—FLOUR and CORN MEAL for family use kept on hand for sale.—PLANK and LUMBER of every description, bought and sold as usual.

T. K. LAYTON & CO.

April 1, 1835—14—3

**CABINET SHOP.**

**T**HE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just completed a thorough repair of his shop, and is now ready to wait upon his customers with anything in the Cabinet line, able to furnish COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions.

He has a new HEARSE for the better convenience of the citizens. His present stock of CABINETS, WORKS, &c. is now, and will be kept equal to any in the Western Country. His shop is in the corner of Short and Limestone streets, diagonally opposite the Jail, and his family residence is in the two story brick adjoining. By a strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

J. EDDRINGTON.

March 10, 1835—10—6m

**B. BANKIN,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
MAIN-STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW THE PHOENIX HOTEL,

**K**EEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, consisting of CLOAKS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c. Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHES, CASSIMIRES, and VESTINGS. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash.

Other Gentlemen ordering cloths, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them, in style and taste, equal to the work of any Establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1834.

**NEW LIVERY STABLE AND HORSES TO HIRE.**

**T**HE subscriber has taken the Livery Stable formerly occupied by Capt. Wm. Subblefield, on Main cross street, a short distance above Keister's tavern. The Stable is in excellent order, having undergone a thorough repair) and is well furnished with every description of provender. As the undersigned intends to devote his personal attention to the business, he confidently expects a liberal share of the public patronage.

N. REDFIELD.

Lexington, March 2, 1835.—9—11

**COURT EXCHANGE**

**COFFEE HOUSE,**

**JORDAN'S ROW, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.**

**T**HIS establishment is now in complete operation, and gentlemen can be furnished with private Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers, upon the shortest notice, and with all the luxuries which the market may afford. Preparations have been made to keep on hand an extensive supply of Fresh and Pickled Oysters, during the approaching season. The Bar is stocked with the choicest Liquors, and will, at all times, be supplied with McLeafe's best Beer, &c. The proprietor intends to spare neither pains nor expense to render the establishment worthy of public patronage; and as his whole attention will be devoted to the business, he hopes a continuance of their liberality.

A reading-room is attached, where will be kept on file, the different papers of the city, together with the Louisville Price Current, where merchants can have an opportunity of receiving such information as may be required. Several literary papers will shortly be added.

Oct. 1, 1834—39—tf

**Metalife's Beer!!!**

**T**HE subscriber receives regularly every week, at his Porter House, corner of Water & Main cross streets, the above article from Louisville. Its superiority, ("for it cannot be heat") over any other at present brewed in the West, entitles it to a fair trial by the lovers of the wholesome beverage.

As good liquors as the city affords can be had always at the bar free from adulteration.

Families supplied with beer on the most reasonable terms, also, Baltimore Oysters by the keg or dozen low for cash.

HENRY MC COURT.

LEX., Nov. 17, 1834—46—tf

**LAW NOTICE.**

**B. W. HIGBEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

**WILL** practice in all the Courts in Fayette, Jessamine, and Woodford.

Office at his father's, at the late residence of Mrs. Harry, East of the jail.

Lexington Ky. May 17, 1834—19—tf

**DOMESTIC GOODS.**

**TIFFANY, DUVALL & CO.**

**BALTIMORE.**

**R**ESPPECTFULLY invite the attention of Western Merchants to their stock, which includes a variety of the following goods, viz: Brown Sheetings and Shirts from the Savage, Thistle, Prowstman, Union and other Factories in Maryland, and a large supply from Eastern States.

Bleached do, of various widths and qualities. Prints, an assortment of new & fashionable style Checks, apron & furniture of the usual widths. Tickings, a general assortment.

Cotton Osnaburgs, 3, 4, and 4 wide.

Pantaloons Slacks, a variety of the most fashionable and approved fabrics.

Plaids, Stripes and Checks, from the Maryland Potentilla and other sources.

Cassinetts, of all colors and mixtures.

Flannel, white and colored.

Linen, plain, striped and checked—with other Cotton and Woolen Goods usually found in a Domestic Warehouse.

They keep a large supply and assortment of Mens' and Women's, SHOES & BOOTS, &c.

For, Wool and Palm Seats, & C.

Seal, Furans, other CAPS, & C.

All of which will be found to comprise a stock equal to any other in extent and assortment, and to present a strong inducement for the largest as well as other purchasers, to make trial of the Baltimore market, under an assurance that every proper effort will be made to induce them to give it a preference.

JAN. 31, '35—3m 55¢ MQA

REMOVAL.

**JAMES & BROTHER,**

**RESPECTFULLY** acquaint the citizens of Fayette and adjoining counties, that they have removed to the large and commodious NEW STORE, (3 doors above their former establishment,) and adjoining the Wholesale Grocery store of Crutchfield & Tifford. They have now on hand a very extensive assortment of

**ENGLISH & FRENCH CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,**

embracing every variety of color and style, the greater part just opened.

Merchants and dealers will find it to their advantage to examine the assortment.

The best reliance can be placed upon us.

Ware being safely packed, as a first rate, experienced packer, has recently procured from the East.

DEC. 29, 1834—51—tf

**EARTHENWARE.**

**A FULL assortment of EARTHENWARE,**

Pink, Purple, Brown and Light Blue.

Edged and Common Ware, now in store.

Storekeepers are informed our stock is extensive, and will be supplied on good terms.

Housekeepers supplied as usual.

JAMES & BROTHER.

Sept. 17—39—tf

**S. OLDEHAM,**

**BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,**

**RETURNS** his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business and moderate charges, to receive a continuance of their favors.

He also wishes to invite their attention to a good and splendid assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, which he is just opening at his

PERFUMERY and FANCY STORE:

At the old stand, on Main street, just below Mr. John Brennan's Hotel, and directly opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding House, where he will be happy to see his friends.

Consisting in part of the following articles—viz:

Wigs and Top pieces of different shades;

False Whiskers, do, do, and sizes;

Curls and Puffs; Hair and Clothes Brushes;

Curling Tong and Hair Pins; Shaving and Tooth Brushes;

Pocket Books; Fancy Soaps for Ladies' use;

Shaving Soaps, of best quality, of all sizes;

Razors and Razor Strops, very best quality;

Stocks and Shirt Collars; and Bosoms of different qualities;

Waist-jointed and Alabaster Dolls;

China and Wooden Cups and Saucers;

Bronze Comb; Nail Brushes; Snuff-boxes;

Riddling and fine-tooth Combs of all kinds;

Beaver and Buckskin Purses; Percussion Caps;

Fine Harmonicas from 8 to 16 notes;

Shaving Glasses and Boxes & Brushes;

Side Combs; Hat Brushes; Lucifer Matches;

Fit Brushes; Fiore, Antiqua, Macassar and Bees' Oil;

Cologne and Florida Waters; Milk of Roses, Dominoes and Chessmen; Rattles—all kinds;

Chess and Backgammon Boards, Battleboards and Shuttlecocks; CIGARS and TOBACCO of superior quality, together with a general assortment of every thing in his line.

Also—His BATH HOUSE in operation as usual.

Lexington, Jan. 9, 1835—2—3m

**FOR SALE.**

**I**WISH to sell the HOUSE & LOT on Main cross street, on which I formerly resided in Lexington. Also an out lot on the opposite side of that street—and a house and lot on Limestone street near the jail. Those disposed to purchase will enquire of Maj. Tifford, Mr. Richard Higgins, or Mr. M. T. Scott, who are authorized to negotiate a sale.

J. A. HAGGIN.

Lexington, March 1, 1834—44—tf

**NOTICE.**

**J. T. FRAZER,** Mer a Tailor,

**CONTINUES** the business at the old and well known stand, No. 76 MAIN STREET, Lexington, Ky. where he will keep constantly on hand a general and complete assortment of

Clothes, Cassimires and Vestings,

Of the most fashionable shades and best quality.